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International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

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Justice (Vol. 45, Iss. 4)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

Dress Arbiter Backs Work Halts If Prices Not Settled

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Alabama Court Strikes Out Birmingham Anti-Leaflet Law

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JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XLV. No. 4

Jersey City, February 15, 1963

Price 10 Cents



Centenarian

A heartwarming part of the recent ceremonies marking the 20th anniversary of the New York Coat and Suit Industry Retirement Fund was a visit to the home of Nathan Sorkowitz, second from left, the first pensioner on the fund's rolls to have reached 100 years of age. Sharing a moment of laughter with the still vigorous centenarian during the cheerful occasion were, from left to right, Vice Pres. Henoch Mendelsund, general manager of the New York Cloak Joint Board; Sorkowitz's son, Jacob, also an ILGWU retiree, who is "only" 82 years old, and Joseph L. Dubow, director of New York Coat, Suit Association.

In Favor

This is the unanimous verdict of ILGers employed at the Bobbie Brooks Superior Ave. plant in Cleveland, to the recently concluded nationwide agreement with the county's largest sportswear firm. Despite sub-zero weather, this large contingent turned up at the meeting to record their affirmation of the pact renewal terms which were described by Pres. Dubinsky as "representing significant advances." This second national pact with Bobbie Brooks affects more than 3,000 workers in the firm's ten inside shops in Arkansas, Missouri, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Contract will also cover over 4,000 other workers.



Top Record

Dr. Weedie P. Milunas, head of the ILGWU Mobile Health Unit in Pennsylvania for the last eight years, presents plaque to shop chairlady Agnes Zanders in recognition of 100 percent participation of employees of Mary Lou Co., all members of Shamokin Local 185, in the ILGWU health examination program. Under Dr. Milunas' direction, the mobile unit has been saving lives through detection of serious illnesses at early stage. Others present are, from left, Richard Hughes, medical technician, Josephine Anascavage, shop secretary, Anthony Morgano, assistant district manager and Ruth Stikowski, unit's nurse.

STACK 9
OVERSIZE

Kennedy Cites Critical Need For Congress Health Deeds

Failure of Congress to act on vital health measures will mean "a weaker people and nation, a waste of manpower and funds, and denial to millions of people of a full and equal opportunity to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

This is what President Kennedy told the Senate and House last week in his health messages in which he detailed his programs for improving the mental and physical well-being of the American people.

He promised still another message on a labor-supported administration proposal for medical care for the aged through the social security system. "This measure," he said, "should be at the top of the Congressional agenda on health."

He is also asking action in these areas:

— "Mental health and mental retardation are among our most critical health problems. They occur more frequently, affect more people, require more prolonged treatment, cause more suffering by the families of the afflicted..."

Shortage of Personnel

— "There is a shortage of professional health personnel. We must take prompt and vigorous action not only to increase the numbers of trained personnel but to perfect better means for making the most effective use of the health manpower now available."

— "Health facilities must be improved, and modernized. More of them need to be geared to the problems of older and longer term patients."

— "Threats to the physical well-being of our families from the

contamination of food, air and water and from hazardous drugs and cosmetics, must be dealt with more promptly and more effectively."

— "Health protection and care must be made more widely available to our children, particularly those whose parents cannot afford proper care and those who are suffering from crippling diseases."

On the shortage of medical personnel, the President pointed

ed out that there are 137 physicians and 56 dentists for every 100,000 people in the country today. Even to maintain this ratio will require a 50 percent increase in the number of medical school graduates and 100 percent increase in new dentists.

The shortage of hospital beds, already critical, he said, is worsened by the fact that 75,000 are in unsafe structures.

Learner Regulations Improved in Apparel

Important changes in the learner regulations covering the apparel industry will take effect March 4, 1963, the U.S. Department of Labor has announced. These changes outlaw the employment of learners at less than the legal minimum of \$1.15 an hour

Period Shortened

For operators, final pressers, hand-sewers and finishers who do hand-sewing, the period during which sub-minimum wage rates may be paid to learners will be shortened to 320 hours. During this 320-hour period, learners must be paid at least \$1 an hour and thereafter must get at least \$1.15 an hour.

A further new safeguard will outlaw, as a rule, the payment of less than the legal minimum to learners working as final inspectors on assembled garments and on machine operations other than those involving sewing.

While the new regulations are a step in the right direction, the ILGWU feels that they do not go far enough and that all learners in the apparel industry should be paid at least \$1.15 an hour from the start.

At hearings preceding these changes in the apparel industry learner regulations, Research Director Lazare Teper stated on behalf of the ILGWU that economic conditions made it necessary and feasible to eliminate all learner certificates in the apparel industry. Dr. Teper was assisted in his presentation by Mortimer Pudnos of the ILGWU Management-Engineering staff.

Learners will have to be paid not less than \$1.15 an hour from the date of hire in the production of dresses wholesaling for \$6.75 per unit or \$81 per dozen, and higher, and also in the production of blouses wholesaling for \$3 per unit or \$36 per dozen, and higher.

These cut-off points are applied before allowing for trade discounts. Learners will also have to receive the legal minimum from the date of hire in the manufacture of rainwear and, except for special situations, in the production of robes.

The elimination of learner certificates for these branches of the industry is in line with previous policies which prohibited them in the production of women's coats, suits, skirts, neckwear and scarves, and shoulder pads. Inexperienced workers in these trades already have to be paid at least \$1.15 an hour from the start, and this protection will now be extended to learners in additional trades.

Gus Tyler to Discuss Labor's Fight on Bias On NBC-TV Feb. 24

The subject of labor's fight against discrimination, with special emphasis on the ILGWU's long-standing efforts in this field, will be discussed by Gus Tyler, director of the ILGWU Political, Education and Training Department, and Walter Davis, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Department of Civil Rights, on the program "Our Protestant Heritage," which will be televised over WNBC-TV, Channel 4, on February 24 from 9:30 A.M. to 10 A.M. The discussion will be moderated by Reverend Doctor J. Edward Carothers.

A Contrast in Fashions



As part of cultural exchange program, wives of ambassadors and other top officials of African member countries to the United Nations, dressed in their national costumes, witness fashion show staged in showroom of Hannah Troy, 530 - 7th Avenue, New York. The event was arranged by the ILGWU and took place recently, following visit and briefing talk at union's General Office.

Canadian Label Display



On display in the windows of the J. L. Fortin department store in Three Rivers, Quebec, are three mannequins surrounding an ILGWU union label poster. As part of educational week of the Three Rivers Trades and Labor Council, a total of five Three Rivers shops carried union label displays. The Montreal Label Department also distributed literature, held a discussion group on the ILGWU Union Label and organized a fashion show.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Mounting Anti-Labor Bills Seek Curb on Union Rights

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Proposals to impose harsh restrictions on the trade union movement, introduced in the still-young 86th Congress, are mounting.



While there are duplications in some of the proposals, they cover a wide range, including restrictions on strikes; jailing of strikers; making labor a commodity by placing it under anti-trust laws; outlawing of strikes in certain industries; nation-wide so-called "right to work" laws; loyalty oaths, etc. These are all being introduced by members who have traditionally favored anti-labor legislation.

Following are some of the more extreme proposals dropped in the hopper in this Congress:

Sen. John L. McClellan (D. Ark.)—S. 287 would make any strike by transportation workers a federal crime unless it was by a single local union acting alone or it had no substantial effect on interstate or foreign transportation.

Under the plan, transportation strikers, or those aiding them, "shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year." It would also open unions to suits by carriers.

A second McClellan bill, S. 288, would outlaw all strikes at defense plants.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R. Ariz.)—S. 87 is an omnibus bill which would require balloting under federal supervision before a strike can take place, establish a national, "right-to-work" law giving states the right to pass union security legislation. It also outlaws the union shop entirely for unions that spend any of their dues money for anything except collective bargaining.

Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R. Ill.)—S. 21 would end the right to strike for America's "ocean-going seamen or officers." Maritime labor disputes would be decided by government-appointed board, using compulsory arbitration.

Rep. Ralph J. Scott (D. N.C.)—H.R. 2428 would prohibit strikes by employees "in certain strategic defense facilities." The Secretary of Defense would have power to name an emergency board which would issue "binding" decisions on "wage rates and other conditions of employment... in dispute." H.R. 2428 would make it illegal for unions to act "in concert" in strike action.

Rep. Walter Rodgers (D. Tex.)—H.R. 122 would require loyalty declarations from employees of government suppliers and from labor organizations representing employees of such suppliers.

Rep. Bruce Alger (R. Tex.)—H.R. 264 would place workers and trade unions in the category of a commodity so that "it shall be unlawful and contrary to the public policy of the United States for any labor organization to strike or engage in any other course of action" to win benefits from employers if it restrains trade.

Rep. David T. Martin (R. Nebr.)—H.R. 333 would make labor-management contracts, in effect, "an unreasonable restraint of trade or commerce" and therefore a monopoly to be declared illegal. Workers could apply economic pressure only by "leaving or absenting themselves from their employer's premises." It would make it unlawful to strike over work rule issues.

Rep. James B. Utt (R. Calif.)—H.R. 2437 would amend the Judicial Code on the anti-trust laws so that unions that interfere with business would be considered a monopoly and illegal.

Rep. Mendel L. Rivers (D. S.C.)—H.R. 1698 would amend the Railway Labor Act so as to authorize the President to establish a board to resolve jurisdictional disputes in air transportation industry.

Dress Arbiter Backs Work Halts When Jobbers Don't Settle Prices

Dress Price Guides



Marlin Rosato, manager of Pottsville, Pa., Local 351, explains dress price guide and procedures to be used in setting rates in Pa. dress shops—in the absence of settlement sheets—to Northeast Department staffers at meeting in Allentown, Pa.

Map N'East Drive For Pa. Enforcing

Northeast Department staff members met in Allentown last week to discuss the department's drive to set rates within Pennsylvania dress shops, in the absence of settlement sheets.

All shops working on dresses in the lower price lines will pay the higher average rates now being paid in that area. The guides supplied to the business agents will serve to eliminate unfair competition based on labor costs and wages, and will result in higher earnings for many thousands of Northeast members.

On February 5, Northeast Assistant Director Sol C. Chalkin met with all Pennsylvania district managers and briefed them on the procedures to be followed to accomplish the above, as well as other department business.

The following morning, Vice Pres. David Gingold, department director, addressed the staff and emphasized the importance of

this enforcement drive in the dress industry. He called on them to make no efforts in making this enforcement drive a success. The entire day was spent in discussing in detail the procedures to be followed.

Also present was William Schwartz, manager of Locals 60 and 60-A, whose temporary assignment to the Northeast was requested by Gingold. He will work under the supervision of the top Northeast Department officers in enforcing the price settlement campaign in Pennsylvania.

Dress Industry Impartial Chairman Harry Uviller ruled last week that all jobbers covered by the New York metropolitan market agreement are "obligated under the agreement to settle piece rates with the Dressmakers' Joint Council on all garments manufactured in their contractors' shops."

He reaffirmed the right of workers to "refuse to work on garments which have not been settled in the manner provided for in the collective agreement."

Test Case

The impartial chairman's ruling came on a complaint by Carlette Juniors Inc. and Junior Petties by Carl Inc., of 1375 Broadway, both owned by Carl Schlossberg. In what was widely regarded as a test case, the company was represented by the law firm of Lord, Day and Lord in which Herbert Brownell, Attorney General in the Eisenhower administration, is a principal.

The union's case was presented by attorney Emil Schlesinger. Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, general manager of the Dressmakers' Joint Council, was the chief union witness. Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the Northeast Department, also testified.

The complaint, which Uviller dismissed, alleged that the union's demand that the jobbers submit their garments for settlement was "unwarranted."

In his testimony, Zimmerman rebuked the law firm representing the jobbers for making itself the spokesman for the industry's "chiselers." Immediately following the impartial chairman's ruling, the union again requested Carlette and Junior Petties to submit their garments for settlement.

Meanwhile, the campaign to enforce price settlement provisions of the agreement, now con-

centrated in the medium and higher price ranges, has begun to produce significant results.

More than a dozen jobbers who had previously resisted enforcement of price settlement provisions submitted their garments for settlement during the first week of the campaign. Settlement sheets are being sent out to contracting shops within 48 hours after settlements are made, and the union has urged shop chairmen to get in touch with their local office immediately if they have any questions or problems.

Workers in approximately 25 contracting shops in New York, Pennsylvania, and other areas stopped work on Friday, February 8 on garments of jobbers who have refused to settle piece rates in accordance with the agreement. Zimmerman said that more stoppages are expected against "those jobbers who persist in refusing to settle their garments."

Uviller, in his ruling, made it plain that "uninterrupted production and sound labor-management relations in the dress industry depend on a genuine effort by all parties to the collective

agreement and their members to comply with their obligations."

He said that such compliance would help to place the industry's problems in "clearer focus and thereby afford an opportunity to the parties to the collective agreements jointly to examine them and seek their resolution."

Pennsylvania Drive

In another development, William Schwartz, manager of Locals 60 and 60-A, was assigned by Zimmerman to work with the Northeast Department in enforcing the price settlement campaign in Pennsylvania. The action was taken at the request of Vice Pres. Gingold.

Zimmerman said that Schwartz, who will spend several days a week in Pennsylvania for the duration of the campaign, will help to "assure an effective liaison between local officers and the council. This kind of liaison," he said, "should help greatly to provide a uniform approach to problems that must be solved in the interests of all of our members, no matter where they work."

The executive boards of Locals 60 and 60-A approved the assignment of Schwartz to his special duties in Pennsylvania.

Noted U.S. Educator Salutes Role of ILG

A great American educator, for many years a guiding spirit at Teacher's College, Columbia University, has written a short, personal note to Pres. David Dubinsky that, almost in passing, reveals the deep relationship developed between some foremost intellectuals, organized labor, the Liberal Party and the ILGWU—during past decades. The letter, dated January 30, 1963, also touches on current problems confronting the ILGWU and trade unions generally. The letter is from Dr. John L. Childs and reads:

Dear David Dubinsky,

Your letter of January 24th is one that I shall always keep. It means a great deal to me to have you speak as you do in this letter of our cooperation in the development of the post-war program for organized labor. I count the work on that committee, and the formation of the Liberal Party in the months that followed, one of the most satisfying of my experience. You demonstrated to me that a man of action can also be a man of thought and moral daring, and no one has ever been able to persuade me since that time that practice and theory don't belong together.

As you may know, George Counts and George Axelle are also here at Southern Illinois University. We frequently have evenings together when we review "the state of the nation." All three of us are happy and grateful to the roots of our being for what you and your colleagues have brought to pass through the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. It has been a pioneer, under your leadership, on all the important fronts where democratic values have been at stake in this beloved land of ours.

You need not be concerned about the irresponsible charges that a few may make in order to advance their personal ends. The record is there for all to read, and it is fine to have it summarized so well in the pamphlet, "Equal Opportunity—Union Made." These are difficult days and organized labor has many serious adjustments to make; I have every confidence that the ILG will continue to point the way.

Professor Shotwell has spoken to me on a number of occasions of the deep satisfaction he derived from his chance to work with you and the others of the AF of L. It strengthened his grasp of the resources our democracy has. Keep on, keeping on.

JOHN CHILDS

Chicago Dress Strike Move Returns Employers to Talks

The recent indication by the Chicago Joint Board that it was prepared to call an industry-wide dress strike has been successful in bringing the Association of Dress Manufacturers back to the bargaining table with new offers which considerably improve the prospects for a satisfactory agreement.

On the basis of several meetings which have been held since the resumption of negotiations between the joint board and the association, union negotiators are hopeful that an agreement will soon be reached, according to Vice Pres. Morris Blais, director of the Midwest Region.

The strike threat was issued January 16, when, after six months of inconclusive talks, the union negotiators informed the association that the patience of the dressmakers was practically exhausted and that if an agreement was not soon reached, the

union was prepared to call out the entire Chicago dress industry.

LaVine Moves

When, LaVine's Dress Shop closed its doors in Chicago and moved to the booming northside suburb of Skokie, the response of Local 208, Ladies Tailors and Alteration Workers, was quick and effective. It insisted that all union members formerly employed by the shop in its downtown store be retained in the new Skokie shop. The result is that when LaVine's reopened its doors at its new location, its staff was the same as had been employed in the downtown Chicago store.

Label Boosters



The union label message was effectively carried to the residents of Chattanooga, Tenn., by members of Local 346.

5-Prong Canada Program Pinpoints Unionizing Push

A down-to-earth meeting of the Canadian Coordinating Conference of the ILGWU, described by one leading delegate as "the most dynamic in our history," mapped out a five-pronged program February 7-9 that may go down in trade union history as the "Winnipeg Manifesto."

The three-day session, attended by some 40 delegates representing ILGWU locals across Canada, hammered out plans for an aggressive organization drive; forthcoming contract negotiations in the Montreal and Toronto dress and sportswear industries; a "crash program" to complete unionization of garment workers in Western Canada; joint labor-management measures to streamline Canada's fashion industry; and intensification of union label promotion.

Call for 'Upsurge'

Vice Pres. Bernard Shane keynoted the conference with a call for "an upsurge in grass-roots activity" in all areas. When the conference ended, Sam Liberman, Montreal cloakmakers' manager, described it as "the most successful, the most dynamic in our history."

Highlights of the conference:

1. A blueprint of contract demands affecting 14,000 dress and sportswear workers in Montreal and Toronto, including a call for a \$1 minimum; the 35-hour week; a reduction in apprentice training periods; a general wage increase of 15 percent; two extra legal holidays; employer approval of \$60 retirement benefits already okayed by the GEB; mandatory employer contributions of 2 percent into retirement funds; merger of Canadian severance and retirement funds on a national basis; simultaneous expiration of contracts in Montreal and Toronto.
2. Plans for a crash program to organize 1,000 unorganized garment workers from Winnipeg to Vancouver.
3. Creation of what was described as a \$100,000 "war chest" for intensification of the ILGWU's Canada-wide organizing drive to take advantage of the recent court judgment sending an employer to prison for illegal discharge of an ILGWU member in Montreal.
4. A call from Vice Pres. Shane for an end to "the horse-and-buggy mentality" of Canada's fashion industry and an offer, on the part of the ILGWU, to join Canadian manufacturers in a national effort to streamline the

industry, beginning with a scientific research program.

5. Endorsement of a resolution calling for greater emphasis on grass-roots activity in Union Label promotion, with 1963 efforts to be concentrated on educational efforts within the Canadian trade union movement; the ILGWU membership itself; and on retailers from coast to coast. A \$65,000 budget, as submitted by Vice Pres. Shane, received conference approval.

Area Spokesmen

Marcus Tessler, of Winnipeg, and Harry Minuk, of Vancouver, told the conference that "sub-standard conditions" existing in non-union shops in the two cities had frustrated ILGWU efforts to obtain improved standards for fashion workers in shops already organized.

Sam Kraisman, manager of the ILGWU coat and suit union in Toronto, said the Canada-wide organizing drive conducted by the union for some years had been "highly successful" in Eastern Canada, although greater effort was needed in Winnipeg and Vancouver, where some 1,000 fashion workers remained without union benefits.

ILGWU Organization Director St. Brenner of Montreal stressed the all-out drive to organize the unorganized in the western provinces, and said that in Eastern Canada, the ILGWU had begun to make inroads in the lingerie and children's wear industries.

MARK 50TH BIRTHDAY OF EDWARD KRAMER, EASTERN REGION HEAD

Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Region, was honored by friends and fellow ILGWU officers with a dinner on February 2 marking his 50th birthday. All New York ILGWU vice presidents attended as did a number of local managers, Eastern Region staff and shop committees.

The master of ceremonies was Sam Janis, the region's assistant director, who introduced for short talks Peter Dellefson, manager of Newark Locals, 144-166-22, and Vice Presidents Charles S. Zimmerman and Shelley Appleton.

Pres. Dubinsky, in his talk, pointed out that Vice Pres. Kramer, is one of a number of rising officers in the ILGWU who, while not from the shop, have brought to their posts the benefit of professional and extended schooling, in most instances in the law.

The measure of the value rendered by persons who have come to serve in the ILGWU from outside the shop, the ILGWU president pointed out, lies in their devotion to the cause of unionism and the test is whether they consider their service to be in behalf of a cause or a self-serving business.



Mrs. Kramer, Vice Pres. Kramer, Pres. Dubinsky, at birthday fete.

Meeting the Editors



Vice Pres. Bernard Shane chats with a group of leading Canadian fashion writers attending the bi-annual showing of the ILGWU National Collection of Union Label Fashions in Montreal.

'Dove' Nests Company 'Union,' Set Runoff Poll at L.A. Shop

Free elections? Fine! But what chances do workers have to express a truly free choice in an "election" held under conditions where:

—Prior to the voting, the employer had allowed a company

"union" to solicit members, hold meetings in the shop, display signs all over the plant boasting itself and charging that the ILGWU was interested only in collecting dues;

—The company denied the request of the Los Angeles Dress and Sportswear Joint Board for similar permission to address the workers;

—By the morning of the balloting, the company had distributed sample ballots around the shop, with cross marks in the box next to the company union. (The employer and his representatives also had "advised" 15 Chinese workers that it was to their interest to join and vote for the company outfit in order to maintain their jobs.)

As a result, it was no great surprise that the outcome of the voting among workers at Dove Lingerie in Los Angeles earlier this month was: 30 for the ILGWU, 32 for the company union, 5 for no union at all and 13 abstentions, because of the confusion.

The company union involved in this election has had a so-called contract with the firm for the past two years; it expired on September 30, reports Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast director. The employer had done everything in his power to keep the Dress and Sportswear Joint Board out. As

a matter of fact, he sought to charge that the filing for an election was untimely, but the union was upheld by the NLRB.

In the meantime, according to manager John Ulene, the joint board filed unfair labor practice charges against the employer and the company union for collusion. The NLRB regional director dismissed the complaint, but union attorney Basil Feinberg appealed.

Washington now has reversed the decision of the regional director and has ordered that a complaint be issued against the firm. A run-off election is pending between the firm's Employees Group (company union) and the ILGWU.

CLEVELAND WORKERS VOTE BOBBIE BROOKS PACT RENEWAL OKAY

Braving 17 degrees below zero weather, ILGWU members employed at the Bobbie Brooks Superior Avenue plant in Cleveland turned up last month at a meeting called for ratification of national pact renewal terms reached with the firm. Cold but eager hands were raised in approval as the vote was taken.

Meantime, negotiations are continuing in Cleveland for a supplemental agreement covering the Bobbie Brooks Bellaire plant, as well as for the company's distribution center. Also, the union is initiating reopening of the wage clause in the contract at Majestic Specialties distribution center.

Amendment on every question he was asked.

Does it seem strange that the president of a firm should refuse to answer questions put to him by his firm's attorney? Well, even the Trial Examiner is confused. He told Silber: "You must be two persons; one, the president of Bannan Mills, represented by the company's attorney and the other just plain Harry Silber, represented by your own attorney."

At the moment, it is unclear what exactly is behind Bannan's legal gymnastics. However, the Trial Examiner has refused to be diverted by the ruse, whatever it is. All evidence has been taken and the parties are now awaiting the Trial Examiner's ruling.

Bannon Boss 'Takes the 5th' On Whether He's Co. Prexy

Who is Harry Silber? Well, until last week, we thought he was the president of Bannan Mills of Lebanon, Pa. But now...

Bannon is the firm named in a complaint issued by the NLRB's General Counsel based on unfair labor practice charges

ing phony arrest charges, illegal discharge of plant employees for union activities, and the offering of illusory inducements to workers if they would reject the union.

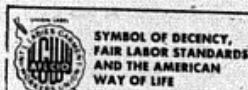
Near the end of the hearing, Bannan presented its star witness, Harry Silber. The NLRB had been trying to get Silber into court since the first day of hearings. A subpoena had been issued, but apparently only the threat of the enforcement of this subpoena in a federal court brought Silber to the hearings. He came to court with a

lawyer—but not Bannan's own lawyer; this was his "personal" attorney, he said.

The "personal" attorney told the court that his client could not testify because of a pending wire-tapping indictment. However, the Trial Examiner ruled that Silber could testify about all matters pertaining to the case except the question of wire-tapping.

Thus forced to the stand, Harry Silber, president of Bannan, faced a formidable opponent—his firm's own attorney, who asked questions like: "Are you the president of Bannan Mills?"

This question was sidestepped by the witness, by his taking the Fifth Amendment! In fact, he took the Fifth



JUSTICE

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Strike Down Birmingham Anti-Leaflet Law

What's So Funny?



These Local 62 members are laughing at themselves. That is, they are watching films made on last year's union-sponsored trip to Europe and Israel, and they bring back happy memories.

The Southeast Region won another battle in its continuing struggle to invalidate local ordinances enacted by many area cities which prevent the ILGWU and other labor unions from exercising rights guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution, reports E. T. Kehrer, regional director.

The latest union victory occurred on February 5 when the chief judge of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Alabama, Seymour H. Lynne, struck down a Birmingham ordinance prohibiting the distribution of leaflets as unconstitutional in that it violated the 1st and 14th amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

Unionists Arrested

The case arose when Southeast staffer Alice York and two ILGWU volunteers, William Adams and S.A. Weaver Jr., were arrested on December 7, 1962, and charged with violating the city ordinance for distributing "Don't Buy Judy Bond" leaflets in front of Britt's Department Store in downtown Birmingham as part of the union's nationwide consumer appeal campaign against the struck runaway blouse firm.

Union attorneys immediately swung into action and started

proceedings to enjoin the city from enforcing the ordinance, naming as defendants Police Chief Jamie Moore and City Commissioners Arthur J. Hanes, J.T. Waggoner and Eugene Connor.

Convictions Appealed

At the hearing, the proof showed that in May 1959, three ILGWU members, Betty Cornett, Frances Lynn and Ethel Arderton, were arrested and charged with violating the same ordinance.

At the time of their arrests, they were distributing leaflets on the public sidewalks of Birmingham as part of a consumer appeal not to buy a particular product. They were convicted and fined in the City Court of Birmingham. These convictions were appealed by union attorneys to the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, Alabama, challenging the validity and constitutionality of the ordinance.

When the appeals came up for trial and hearing, the city prosecutor had the charges dismissed, thus thwarting the union's attempt to obtain a decision by the state court that the ordinance was illegal and unconstitutional.

The prosecuting officer indicated at that time that the city ordinance would not thereafter be applied to the ILGWU members or others similarly engaged in leaflet-

ing because of his understanding that such an application of the ordinance would be unconstitutional.

From that time to the "Don't Buy Judy Bond" leafletting drive, members of the ILGWU and other unions had distributed handbills in Birmingham without incident.

At this month's hearing, the city again attempted to prevent court action on the union's motion, but without success. A patrolman testifying for the city said he was called to the Britt store to investigate a complaint that people were blocking the doorways of the store. He told the court that he had not arrested the ILGWUers but had merely asked them to accompany him and a superior officer to the police department.

However, this legal tactic was ignored by Chief Judge Lynne, who concluded that the ordinance "constitutes a clear and unambiguous prohibition against the exercise of the constitutionally protected and cognate freedoms of speech and of the press."

He further declared that there was no need for further resort to the state courts for interpretation, as the district court had jurisdiction of the parties and subject matter involved, and ordered that the city of Birmingham be permanently enjoined from enforcing the ordinance.

Cloakmakers' Milestone: Centenarian Pensioner

A grand total of more than 200 years' worth of notable events were celebrated at the annual session of the Board of Trustees of the Coat and Suit Industry Retirement Fund, adding up as follows:

—Honoring of Nathan Sorkowicz, first pensioner on the fund's rolls to have reached 100 years of age (he claims he's actually 102!);

—Ditto for his son, Jacob Sorkowicz, who is "only" 82;

—Marking of the 20th anniversary of the fund's establishment, a pioneering achievement in ILGWU annals won through collective bargaining in 1943.

The elder Sorkowicz, who had been a member of New York Cloak Finishers' Local 9, retired about 15 years ago; Jacob, a cutter, retired from Local 10 in January 1957.

Main speaker at the retirement gathering, held February 8 in the Hotel Astor, was ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, who detailed the progress of current efforts to effect a national merger of ILGWU retirement funds, similar to the already unified severance-supplementary unemployment insurance fund.

In preparation for such eventual merger, Pres. Dubinsky reported, all retirement funds already are financed by employer contributions equal to at least 2 percent of payroll.

Others who addressed the meeting, attended by management and union representatives, included Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the trustees board and former official of the Social Security Administration; Joseph L. Dubow, director of the New York Coat and Suit Association, and Vice Pres. Henoeh Mendelsund, general manager of the Cloak Joint Board.

Scan Seasonal Prospects At 35 Meet February 20

New York Cloak and Suit, Skirt and Sportswear Pressers' Local 35 will hold its next membership meeting on Wednesday, February 20, immediately after work, at the Hotel Diplomat. Manager Morris Kovler announced. The meeting will hear a report on employment and earnings in 1962 and on prospects for the coming season.

Mendelsund presented Jacob Sorkowicz with 101 silver dollars to give to his father on behalf of the retirement fund. (Nathan was unable to make the trip from the Bronx on the bitterly cold day.)

The cloak union chief also said that, the day before, he, together with Dubow and Harry Krugman, fund manager, had visited the centenarian at his home and met other members of the family; it was disclosed that four of his children had worked in the coat and suit industry.

The Sorkowicz family had emigrated to the U.S. from Poland. The father joined the ILGWU in 1907; the son became a member of Local 10 in 1912. As rank and file members of the union, they took part in the great industrial struggles of the ILGWU's earlier years.

In expressing his felicitations to the 82-year-old Jacob, Pres. Dubinsky pointed out that the cloak retirement fund was a trail blazer for other ILGWU affiliates as

well as for the labor movement in general. He said that the two Sorkowicz symbolized the improvements won in workers' conditions through union efforts.

Alert and vigorous, Jacob responded by voicing his and his father's recognition of the union's significant achievement in making it possible for veteran workers to retire on pensions.

Pres. Dubinsky, who recalled he had been manager of the cutters' local when Jacob Sorkowicz was working in the trade, gave him the current month's pension checks for him and his father.

In the course of the comments by speakers, tribute was paid to the late Israel Felmberg, cloak union leader who had charted establishment of the retirement fund.

At the start of the session, the trustees received a report of the past year's operation of the fund (detailed in the previous issue of Justice). The business portion of the program was followed by a luncheon, with participants, in addition to the trustees, including General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg, New York cloak local managers and other guests.



Vice Pres. Henoeh Mendelsund, right, presents gift of 101 silver dollars on behalf of the New York Coat and Suit Retirement Fund to Jacob Sorkowicz to give to his father, Nathan, the first retiree on the fund's rolls to have attained 100 years of age. Because of the bitter cold weather, the elder Sorkowicz was unable to attend celebration at Hotel Astor on February 8 marking 20th anniversary of the fund's establishment. From left are General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg, Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the fund's board of trustees, and Pres. David Dubinsky, who was main speaker at the event.

Training Institute Classes Start Feb. 18 at ILG Hqs.

Classes of the ILGWU Training Institute are scheduled to start February 18, 1963 at ILGWU General Office in New York, it is announced by the school's director, Gus Tyler. Classes at the ILGWU headquarters will run for five weeks.

During this period those at the institute will do classwork for 6 hours a day and six days a week. The entire period will be one of intensive teaching and study.

Instruction in background subjects, shop procedures, union structure, mechanical aids and media, labor history, etc., will be given. The teaching staff has been drawn from ILGWU staff, trade experts and university teaching staffs.

Adjust Pension Benefits For Ohio Region ILGers

Retirement benefits from the Cleveland ILGWU Apparel, Industries Retirement Fund, which covers members in Akron, Ashstahula, Bucyrus, Canton, Cleveland, Toledo and Wooster, have been raised from \$400 to \$500 this year.

In addition, 44 members have been approved for retirement benefits as of January 1963, reports Vice Pres. Nicholas Kirtzman, director of the Ohio-Kentucky Region.

In the early 1950s, a rash of retirements, caused by the demise of many shops in the region, put a heavy burden on the fund. To meet the mass demand, retirement benefits had to be lowered and some lump sum retirement payments had to be made.

Recently, the picture has brightened. Successful organizational drives have increased the size of the area's ILGWU membership, and in turn has improved the financial position of the retirement fund.

Therefore, benefits have been increased to \$500 this year, with the hope that further increases will follow in the future.

Zitek Retires

Edward Zitek, president of the Cleveland Joint Board for the last 12 years and of Cutters' Local 42, has announced his retirement.

Sam Levin, at present the vice president of the joint board, has been elected to succeed Zitek. The new president of Local 42 will be Emanuel Schwartz, formerly the local's secretary.

Zitek, a member of Local 42 for the last 30 years, was a shop chairman for 15 years, a member of the joint board's finance committee for 20 years and vice president of the board for three years before becoming president in 1951.

In another change, Al Gargiulo was recently elected business agent of the Cleveland Joint Board.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

BY SIDNEY H. HARRIS

DON'T RELY ON "COME ON" LIST PRICES

CUTTING JEWELRY PRINTED PRICE TICKETS AND CATALOG PRICES ARE SOMETIMES HIKED UP SO SELLERS CAN OFFER YOU A FAKE "DISCOUNT" AND STILL GET INFLATED PRICES. THE GOVERNMENT FOUND THAT ONE FAMOUS MAKE OF WATCH WITH A MANUFACTURER'S LIST PRICE OF \$62.50 ACTUALLY COST \$17.50 AND WAS WORTH LESS THAN \$35 AT RETAIL. FAMOUS MAKE SUNGLASSES THAT THE FACTORY SOLD FOR 75 CENTS, HAD PRINTED PRICE TAGS AS HIGH AS \$10!

OTHER GOODS OFTEN CARRYING INFLATED "LIST PRICES" INCLUDE LUGGAGE, JEWELRY, CAMERAS, BROTHERS, OTHER SMALL APPLIANCES. NEVER ASSUME A "DISCOUNT" IS A GENUINE VALUE UNTIL YOU COMPARE CURRENT PRICES AT OTHER STORES.



GIVE YOUR DOLLAR MORE POWER. WHEN YOUR FAMILY SHOOPS FOR WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' APPAREL, INSIST ON THE LABEL AT THE RIGHT, LOOK FOR THE LABEL (LEFT) ON ALL MOVIES.

WHEN YOU BUY ON TIME, COMBINE BOTH THE CREDIT FEE AND THE COST OF THE MERCHANDISE ITSELF. ALL SELLERS AND LENDERS DO NOT CHARGE THE SAME FEE. TIME FEES OFTEN ARE MUCH LARGER THAN THEY SOUND. A FINANCE CHARGE OF 18 PER CENT A MONTH IS ACTUALLY A TRUE ANNUAL INTEREST RATE OF 18 PER CENT.



YOU'LL BUY MORE IN THE LONG RUN IF YOU BUDGET AHEAD FOR YOUR NEEDS. USE CREDIT ONLY FOR LARGE PURCHASES, PUT DOWN AS MUCH AS YOU CAN, PAY OFF AS QUICKLY AS PRACTICAL.

GIVE YOUR DOLLAR MORE POWER. SUPPORT YOUR OWN UNION LABEL AND ALL UNION LABEL PRODUCTS AND SERVICES. WHEN SHOPPING FOR WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' APPAREL LOOK FOR THIS LABEL.

SAVE ON LIFE INSURANCE

BY CONCENTRATING IT ON THE FAMILY BREAD-WINNER, INSTEAD OF SCATTERING ON ALL MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY, CHIEF PURPOSE OF INSURANCE IS TO REPLACE BREAD-WINNER'S INCOME. MANY FAMILIES HAVE LOTS OF POLICIES BUT LITTLE INSURANCE! TERM INSURANCE USUALLY GIVES MOST FAMILY PROTECTION FOR THE MONEY.



WEEKLY AND MONTHLY POLICIES ARE EXPENSIVE. SAVE BY MAKING PAYMENTS SEMI-ANNUALLY OR ANNUALLY.

GIVE YOUR DOLLAR MORE POWER

WHEN YOUR FAMILY SHOOPS FOR WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' APPAREL, INSIST ON THE LABEL AT THE RIGHT. WHEN YOU BUY BROODING OR SIMILAR PRODUCTS INSIST ON THE LABEL AT THE LEFT.

MANY WORKING FAMILIES

OVERPAY INCOME TAXES! MOST FREQUENT MISTAKE IS TO USE THE "SHORT FORM" WITHOUT FIRST CHECKING TO SEE WHETHER YOUR POTENTIAL DEDUCTIONS ADD UP TO MORE THAN TEN PER CENT OF YOUR INCOME.



FORM 1040 (LONG FORM) IS NOW EASIER TO FILL OUT. "TRY OUT" BOTH FORMS TO SEE WHETHER ITEMIZING DEDUCTIONS WILL SAVE YOU TAX MONEY.

GIVE YOUR DOLLAR MORE POWER

WHEN YOUR FAMILY SHOOPS FOR WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' APPAREL, INSIST ON THE LABEL AT THE RIGHT. WHEN YOU BUY BROODING OR SIMILAR PRODUCTS INSIST ON THE LABEL AT THE LEFT.

THAT VOICE ON THE PHONE URGING YOU...

TO LET A SALESMAN CALL, MAY BE SETTING A TRAP TO SELL YOU SERIOUSLY OVERPRICED GOODS—LIKE CARPETS FOR \$15 A YARD REALLY WORTH ONLY ABOUT \$6. SOME FAMILIES HAVE PAID AS MUCH AS \$300 FOR GARBAGE DISHWASHERS WORTH ABOUT \$125 TO FIRM WHO SPECIALIZE IN CONTACTING BUYERS BY PHONE. SUCH TELEPHONE SELLERS OPERATE FROM OFFICES KNOWN AS "BOKER ROOMS".



TELEPHONE BOKER ROOMS NOW PROMOTE EVERYTHING FROM RUGS TO DANCING LESSONS AND CHILDREN'S PHOTOS. DON'T BUY FROM A COMPANY THAT PROMISES YOU OFFERING TO SEND A DEMONSTRATOR WITHOUT FIRST COMPARING PRICES WITH THOSE AT LOCAL STORES.

GIVE YOUR DOLLAR MORE POWER

WHEN YOUR FAMILY SHOOPS FOR WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' APPAREL, INSIST ON THE LABEL AT THE RIGHT. WHEN YOU BUY PRINTING INSIST ON THE LABEL (LEFT).

THAT "OFFICIAL" DOCUMENT MAY BE FROM A COLLECTOR

COLLECTOR'S OFTEN SEND OUT FAKE "EMPLOYMENT RECORD" FORMS AND "GOVERNMENT" NOTICES FROM WASHINGTON ADDRESSED TO FRIGHTEN FAMILIES! SOMETIMES THEY EVEN SEND DOCUMENTS WHICH READ LIKE GARNISHES OR LEGAL PAPERS, TO THREATEN WORKERS. WORKERS SHOULD NOT BE UNFAIRLY AND UNNECESSARILY COERCED BY THESE HIGH-PRESSURE COLLECTION METHODS.



READ THE "DOCUMENT" CAREFULLY, AND—ALWAYS CONSULT YOUR UNION REPRESENTATIVE OR LOCAL LEGAL AID SOCIETY BEFORE LETTING YOURSELF BE PANICKED BY SUCH "LEGAL" PAPERS.

GIVE YOUR DOLLAR MORE POWER

WHEN YOUR FAMILY SHOOPS FOR WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' APPAREL, INSIST ON THE LABEL AT THE RIGHT. INSIST ON THE LABEL (LEFT) IN ALL HATS, CAPS AND MILLINERY.

MAIL-ORDER ACCIDENT & HEALTH POLICIES

ANY SOUND CHEAP BUT REALLY GIVE YOU LITTLE PROTECTION. ONE COMPANY OFFERS A POLICY WHICH PAYS ONLY AFTER YOU PAY THE FIRST \$100 OF EXPENSE AND EXCLUDES ANY EXISTING SICKNESS OR CONDITION. ANOTHER SUCH "HEALTH" POLICY SOUNDS GOOD BUT REALLY COVERS ONLY ACCIDENTS. MANY MAIL-ORDER INSURANCE SELLERS MAY NOT BE LICENSED IN YOUR OWN STATE.



THE SURE WAY TO GET ADEQUATE HEALTH INSURANCE AT MODERATE COST IS TO BUY IT ON A GROUP BASIS THROUGH YOUR UNION OR OTHER COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION. GROUP POLICIES OFTEN SAVE YOU AS MUCH AS 35 PER CENT.

GIVE YOUR DOLLAR MORE POWER

WHEN YOUR FAMILY SHOOPS FOR WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' APPAREL, INSIST ON THE LABEL AT THE RIGHT. LOOK FOR THE SHOP CARD (LEFT) WHEN YOU PATRONIZE A BAR.

THROUGHOUT 1962, labor and trade union publicists and Canada have carried Sydney Margolius' Money's Worth." In concise fashion, this feature attractive form and has attained great popularity. It is issued once a month by the ILGWU Union free of charge to the papers. Each panel now features also the label or union card of another AFL-CIO consumer column, "How to Buy," is a regular Justice appear regularly in this paper from now on. The 14

What They Wore...

by PHYLLIS JOYCE



THE COURT OF VERSAILLES, CENTER OF MOST EUROPEAN SOCIAL LIFE BEFORE THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, WAS A CONSTANT FASHION PRAGMATIC.

YOUNG QUEEN MARIE ANTOINETTE WAS THE STAR AND HER CLOTHES WERE COPIED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. HER DRESSES TOOK MANY MONTHS TO MAKE BECAUSE OF ALL THE INTRICATE ORNAMENTATION.

ALTHOUGH COURT COSTUMES WERE REGULATED BY STRICT RULES OF ETIQUETTE, MARIE OCCASIONALLY ALLOWED THE LADIES OF THE COURT TO DRESS SIMPLY IN SHEPHERDESS DRESSES.



THE CORSETS OF THE DAY WERE SO BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED THAT THEY BECAME PART OF THE COSTUME AND WERE OFTEN EXPOSED TO VIEW BY THE WAY THE DRESS WAS CUT. THEY WERE SO CONFIRMING HOWEVER THAT DOCTORS PUBLISHED PAMPHLETS CONCERNING THEM.

TODAY, WHEN BUYING WOMEN'S OR GIRLS' APPAREL, LOOK FOR THIS LABEL—THE SYMBOL OF DECENCY, FAIR LABOR STANDARDS AND THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE.

WORTH

VEY MARGOLIUS



IMPAIR THE FINANCE

WHEN ON INSTALLMENT PURCHASES, IT SEEMS LIKE A RATES. A FINANCE CHARGE OF PER \$100 IS ONLY A TRIP PER ANNUAL INTEREST OF ABOUT 6 A YEAR. 5 A MONTH 5 PER CENT YEAR.



YOU USUALLY CAN BORROW FROM A CREDIT UNION OR BANK FOR LESS THAN THE FINANCE FEES THAT DEALERS AND FINANCE COMPANIES CHARGE ON INSTALLMENT PURCHASES. STILL CHEAPER—SAVE UP FIRST.

GIVE YOUR DOLLAR MORE POWER
WHEN YOUR FAMILY SHOOPS FOR WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' APPAREL INSIST ON THE LABEL AT THE RIGHT. WHEN YOU BUY HOSIERY ASK FOR THE LABEL ON THE LEFT.



YOU'LL CUT FOOD BILLS. IF YOU PLAN MEALS AROUND WHAT'S CURRENTLY SEASONAL AND REASONABLE. CHECK STOREADS, THEN PLAN FAMILY MENUS SEVERAL DAYS IN ADVANCE ON THE BASIS OF THE SPECIALS.



LARGER SIZES. BULK QUANTITIES GENERALLY DO SAVE YOU MONEY, BUT SOME "ECONOMY-SIZE" PACKAGES REALLY COST AS MUCH PER OUNCE AS THE SMALL SIZE!

GIVE YOUR DOLLAR MORE POWER. SUPPORT YOUR OWN UNION LABEL AND ALL UNION LABEL PRODUCTS AND SERVICES. WHEN SHOPPING FOR WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' APPAREL LOOK FOR THIS LABEL →

HOW MUCH WATER... AND OTHER CHEAP FLIES DO YOU GET IN PACKAGED, READY-PREPARED FOODS? ALWAYS READ THE LIST OF INGREDIENTS ON THE LABEL. THE LAW REQUIRES THAT THESE BE LISTED IN ORDER OF THE RELATIVE AMOUNT. SOME PROCESSED "CONVENIENCE" FOODS ACTUALLY HAVE WATER AS LEADING INGREDIENT!



READ THE WEIGHT
SOME "LOOK-ALIKE" CONTAINERS GIVE YOU LESS THAN OTHERS. THE "GIANT" SIZE ISN'T ALWAYS A FULL QUART!

GIVE YOUR DOLLAR MORE POWER. SUPPORT YOUR OWN UNION LABEL AND ALL UNION LABEL PRODUCTS AND SERVICES. WHEN SHOPPING FOR WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' APPAREL LOOK FOR THIS LABEL →

TAX TIPS

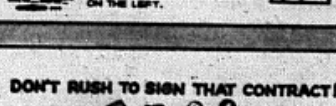
MANY WORKERS NOW MUST TAKE TECHNICAL COURSES TO KEEP UP JOB SKILLS. THIS EXPENSE IS DEDUCTIBLE IF REQUIRED TO IMPROVE SKILLS NEEDED ON YOUR PRESENT JOB.

DID YOUR CHILD WORK LAST SUMMER? HAVE HIM FILE A RETURN TO RECOVER WITHHELD TAXES.



IF SICK DURING 1962, YOU MAY DEDUCT UP TO \$100 OF YOUR WEEKLY WAGES (CHECK TAX INSTRUCTION BOOKLET).

GIVE YOUR DOLLAR MORE POWER
WHEN YOUR FAMILY SHOOPS FOR WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' APPAREL INSIST ON THE LABEL AT THE RIGHT. WHEN YOU BUY HOSIERY ASK FOR THE LABEL ON THE LEFT.



DON'T BE A SNAIL FOR "REFERRAL PLANS"

GOODS SOLD ON REFERRAL PLANS USUALLY ARE PRICED VERY HIGH. THESE PLANS PROMISE YOU BONUSES IF YOU GET YOUR FRIENDS TO BUY. BUT YOU FIRST HAVE TO BUY THE ITEM YOURSELF, AND YOU SIGN A CONTRACT AGREEING TO PAY THE FULL PRICE WHETHER OR NOT ANY OF YOUR FRIENDS BUY. MANY DISILLUSIONED FAMILIES REPORT THEY NEVER DO EARN BONUSES.



NATURE ABHORRS A VACUUM THAT COSTS \$220. WHY PAY THAT MUCH—OR \$500 FOR A FIRE-ALARM SYSTEM—EVEN WITH A PROMISE OF BONUSES? YOU CAN BUY HIGH-QUALITY BRANDS OF THESE GOODS AT LESS THAN HALF THESE PRICES!

GIVE YOUR DOLLAR MORE POWER. WHEN YOU SHOP FOR WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' CLOTHING INSIST ON THE LABEL AT THE RIGHT. WHEN YOU BUY HOSIERY ASK FOR THE LABEL ON THE LEFT.



DON'T RUSH TO SIGN THAT CONTRACT!



QUINNING INSTALLMENT CONTRACTS WITHOUT CHECKING CLAIMS OR COMPARING VALUES HAS CAUSED MANY FINANCIAL TRAGEDIES AMONG WORKING FAMILIES. THIS WILLINGNESS TO SIGN IRREVOCABLE CONTRACTS, SOMETIMES EVEN WITHOUT READING, OFTEN LEADS FAMILIES TO SPEND MORE THAN THEY CAN AFFORD—AND MORE THAN NECESSARY FOR SUCH ITEMS AS ENCYCLOPEDIAS, STORM WINDOWS AND FOOD FREEZER PLANS AND OTHER HOME IMPROVEMENTS. DON'T BE SO PROUD OF YOUR HANDWRITING!

REPUTABLE SELLER ALWAYS WILL LET YOU TAKE TIME TO CONSIDER A CONTRACT AND DISCUSS IT WITH YOUR FAMILY BEFORE SIGNING.

GIVE YOUR DOLLAR MORE POWER. WHEN YOU SHOP FOR WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' CLOTHING INSIST ON THE LABEL AT THE RIGHT. WHEN YOU GET YOUR HAND OUT LOOK FOR THE SHOP CARD AT THE LEFT.



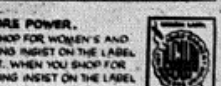
HOW MUCH FOR AN ASPIRIN?

CALL AN ASPIRIN BY ANY OTHER NAME AND YOU'LL PAY MORE FOR IT. PLAIN ASPIRIN, U.S.P. COSTS AS LITTLE AS 13 CENTS FOR 100. BUY IT UNDER A BRAND NAME AND YOU PAY 65-75. BUY IT IN COMBINATION WITH "THE IRREDUCIBLE DOCTORS' RECOMMENDATION" AND IT COSTS YOU \$1.19. BUFFERED WITH AN ANTIACID, THE SAME 100 ASPIRINS COST \$1.39.



YOU CAN BUY ANY HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE WITH ASSURANCE, NO MATTER WHAT THE PRICE OR BRAND NAME IF THE LABEL SAYS "U.S.P." THIS MEANS THE PRODUCT MEETS STANDARDS OF THE OFFICIAL U.S. PHARMACOPOEIA.

GIVE YOUR DOLLAR MORE POWER. WHEN YOU SHOP FOR WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' CLOTHING INSIST ON THE LABEL AT THE RIGHT. WHEN YOU GET YOUR HAND OUT LOOK FOR THE SHOP CARD AT THE LEFT.



ations in all parts of the United States' single panel cartoon called "Your presents valuable information in an labor newspapers and magazines. n Label Department and is provided tures not only the ILGWU label but IO union. Margolius' prize-winning stice feature and his cartoon will also panels were offered to papers last year.

The ILGWU Union Label Department has begun free distribution this month of a new cartoon feature called "What They Wore." Prepared with authority by Phyllis Joyce, this single panel feature will point up the foibles and fads that have been part of the exciting history of women's apparel. The feature, similar in format to Margolius' consumer cartoon, is expected to win great favor with women's and fashion publications. It will also appear in Justice.

Whether It's 1 or 3, Kornhandler to Ante \$11,500 to L. A. ILG

Whether in whole or in part, the Lou Kornhandler Co. in Los Angeles will have to forget about trying to wiggle out of its contractual responsibilities.

Recently, according to Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast director, the firm—a co-partnership consisting of Lou, Charles and Sheldon Kornhandler—allegedly dissolved the partnership in order to terminate its business.

But the Los Angeles Dress and Sportswear Joint Board wasn't buying this story. It charged that the purported dissolution of the firm and the transfer of all its assets—including the leasehold—to a corporation known as Lou Kornhandler Incorporated was a sham.

The union further charged that the laying off of the company's three cutters constituted a lockout, and that giving out work to non-union contractors was a violation of the agreement which still had several months to run.

Evidently, the industry impartial chairman wasn't taken in by the firm's flim-flam either; he ruled in favor of the union, backed up by an award totaling \$11,560 as follows:

To the ILGWU health, welfare and severance fund, \$5,492.61; to the ILGWU Employers Dress and Sportswear Retirement Fund, \$1,157.70; to the Los Angeles Dress and Sportswear Joint Board, \$5,000 for damages.

N'EAST STARTS MOVE ON TALKS FOR 2,000 OF BOSTON LOCAL 24

Waterproof Garment Workers Local 24, of the Northeast Department, representing some 2,000 workers in the Boston area, has given notice to the New England Clothing and Rainwear Manufacturers Association of termination of contract, and of its intention to seek improved wages and other conditions, announced Vice Pres. David Gingold, department director.

At local meetings, members approved a list of demands for a new pact which were submitted to the association in writing.

'105' Sponsoring 20-Day Spring Trip to Europe

N.Y. Local 105 is sponsoring a 20-day trip to Europe this spring. Members participating will visit Rome, Paris, London, Florence and other famed European cities.

The total cost of the trip, including roundtrip air transportation on a scheduled airline, first-class hotels, transportation in Europe, meals, guides and tips, will be \$580.

Barmon Severance



Members of Northeast Department Local 501, who were employed at the now-defunct Barmon Bros. plant in Buffalo, N.Y., hold aloft severance checks distributed at recently held meeting.

PickNew Chairmen In Locals 23, 48

Rose Renzuola has been elected chairman of New York Skirt and Sportswear Workers' Local 23 by unanimous vote of its executive board. She succeeds Morris Zeigfinger, a veteran of the great cloakmakers' strike of 1910 and chairman of the local for the past eight years, who retired recently.

Vice Pres. Shelley Appleton, manager of Local 23, said he welcomed the election of Rose Renzuola, "who as a shop representative and a member of our executive board has demonstrated the kind of understanding and devotion our union requires for its continuing progress."

At a recent meeting of the Cloak Joint Board, its general manager, Vice Pres. Henoch Mendelsund, warmly greeted the new Local 23 chairman and Joseph Granito, newly elected chairman of Italian Cloakmakers' Local 48.

First Woman in Post

Noting that Rose Renzuola is the first woman in history to be elected chairman of a Cloak Joint Board local, he said, "We welcome the rise of women to positions of greater responsibility in our organization."

He praised her "warmth as a human being" and her "dedication as a trade unionist."

The new Local 23 chairman called her election "proof of how far a person can go in our union because there is no discrimination of any kind. Because our union is truly international," she said, "I consider myself a representative of all our members."

She said that she was proud to be the first woman elected as chairman of a Cloak Joint Board local, and that she would endeavor to fulfill her duties with the "impartiality and objectivity that our members have learned to expect from their officers."

Reuter Named Northeast Administrative Assistant



Ralph R. Reuter, ILGWU assistant education director, has been appointed administrative assistant in the Northeast Department, it was announced by Vice Pres. David Gingold, director.

Reuter assumed the position of ILGWU assistant education director in 1957. Prior to that he had served in various capacities at the New York Dress Joint Board for about seven years. He came to the ILGWU after having been on the staff of the Transport and General Workers Union and the British Trade Union Congress. He has been an active trade unionist for nearly 28 years.

Reuter was educated in England and holds degrees from the University of Cambridge and the London School of Economics.

Citizens of 78 of the 105 member states in the International Labor Organization are employed on its staff.

90 Obtain \$29,000 At Buffalo Barmon In N'East Severance

More than 90 members of Northeast Department Local 501, who were employed at the Barmon Bros. plant in Buffalo, New York, recently received severance and supplementary unemployment checks totaling more than \$29,000, reports Vice Pres. David

ness. He then receives supplementary unemployment benefits which are paid only if the worker remains fully unemployed.

Worker Writes

Ann Duggan, a charter member of Local 501, wrote to the district manager as follows:

"I think it's about time that I sat down and wrote you how much the union and you have done for us ladies in Barmon Brothers. Words cannot ever express how thankful we were to receive those severance checks. We, more than ever, realize what a union means and what would have happened if we did not have the ILGWU to fight for us."

"So many of our past members have called on the telephone to say how happy and pleased they were to get the severance benefit. I had urged them all to write to you and thank you, but I guess that they expect me to do it for them. So thanks loads and if I can ever be of any help to you, please let me know. Even if I'm no longer a member, I'll always be glad to help in any way that I can."

The distribution checks were handled by Assistant Manager Mario Marcell, Upstate New York and Vermont Director of Organization Pete Nadish and Marvin Penner, severance fund agent, Northeast Department.

AFTER HALF-CENTURY SERVICE

'I'm Not Really Quitting-- Only Slowing Up a Bit'

"I'm not really quitting," Morris Zeigfinger tells you. "But I think the time has come for me to slow up a little."

Now 76, Zeigfinger has been a garment worker and an active member of the ILGWU since 1910 when he came to New York from Paris. He has been a member of the executive board of Local 23, skirt and sportswear workers, for over 25 years. For the last eight years, he has been the local's chairman.

"I'm retiring now," says Zeigfinger, a small, lively man with a quick smile, "but I expect to go on being active. It's impossible for me to imagine a life unconnected with our union."

The union gave a party for Zeigfinger recently at Gluckstern's, on New York's Lower East Side where the union, in a sense, had its origins. It was a family affair. "Both parts of Morris' family are here," said Vice Pres. Shelley Appleton, manager of Local 23, "his wife, children and grandchildren and his union associates with whom he has shared so much of his life."

There were brief tributes to the guest of honor by Vice Pres. Henoch Mendelsund, general manager of the Cloak Joint Board; Vice Pres. Howard Mollisand, manager of Local 48; and attorney Emil Schlesinger, son of one of the ILGWU's great presidents. They recalled what Zeigfinger and other men and women like him had meant in the life of the union.

"He reminds us of the kind of pioneer spirit and idealism that built our union," said Appleton.

Zeigfinger's memories as a union man go back a long while. He can still remember the shock of being hit by a policeman's nightstick in 1910. It happened during the great ILGWU strike known as the "Revolt of the Cloakmakers." He had arrived from Paris only a few months before and found a job in a skirt factory.

"I worked between 64 and 70 hours a week," Zeigfinger recalls, "but during the first four weeks I got no pay. In the fifth week, the boss finally gave me \$1.50. It averaged out to a little more than 2 cents an hour."

It wasn't long before he was active in the union, then a young, weak and struggling organization, and he was on picket duty at three o'clock in the morning when the cop hit him.

Now, 52 years later, the old idealism still burns in him. His devotion, and the devotion of other men and women like him, explain the great advances the union has made in the past half-century.

Except for a brief period in 1916, when the ILGWU asked him to serve as assistant to a man in charge of a big strike, Zeigfinger has always worked in a shop. But he has always been one of the union's most active members.

Once a boss offered him \$500 to leave his job because he was such a "terrible union fellow." He refused. The same kind of thing happened again in the Thirties and, when Zeigfinger refused to quit, the boss locked out the whole shop. "But everyone was loyal," he says. "We all stuck together."

He remembers bringing 60 or 70 cents from his home every morning to buy coffee for the pickets. Coffee was then three cents a cup.

At 76, he sees no reason to alter the philosophy that has guided him for so long. "I hate to think of what working in the garment industry would be like without our union," he tells you.

What will he do now that he is retiring? He'll spend more time with his family, for one thing. There's his wife, Minnie; two sons, Harry and Samuel; and a daughter, Tillie; and seven grandchildren. Then there are organizations, such as Hias and Histadrut, in which he has always been active. But you can bet that he'll be around the Local 23 office quite a lot.

"He'll always be welcome," says Appleton.




Cutting the cake is Morris Zeigfinger who, after 53 years as a garment worker and member of the ILGWU, and over a quarter-century on the executive board of Local 23, New York City, was guest of honor at a dinner given by his fellow unionists. The beaming lady is Mrs. Zeigfinger. On the other flank are Vice Pres. Shelley Appleton and Vice Pres. Henoch Mendelsund.

THE STIRRING ACCOUNT
of how a progressive union
has made equal opportunity
a fact of life for
America's
minorities
over six
decades

**EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
UNION MADE**

ISSUED BY
THE EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF
THE INTERNATIONAL
LADIES' GARMENT
WORKERS' UNION



Now in its second printing, this 72-page, illustrated booklet is available from ILGWU Education Dept., General Office, 1710 B'way.

Montreal Terms for 100 End 6-Year Tug-of-War With Better Built Cloak

A six-year tug-of-war with a Montreal coat and suit firm has ended in victory for the ILGWU and union benefits for some 100 workers employed at Better Built Cloak Co.

The victory at Better Built came so quickly that the ILGWU's application to the Quebec Labor Relations Board, for certification as bargaining agent, is still pending although a contract has been signed, Vice Pres. Bernard Shane pointed out.

Sam Liberman, manager of the Montreal Cloakmaker's Union, announced signing of a contract with the firm, awarding a 7 percent wage increase to all employees, retroactive to September 15; contributions to all welfare funds; establishment of price settlement committees; abolition of contracting in the pressing department and reinstatement of a cutter discharged during the organization campaign.

Better Built, first organized by the ILGWU six years ago, had managed to escape enforcement of contract terms. Secretly, the firm organized a company union which eventually obtained certification as bargaining agent for the employees. The employer promptly used the stodge union to chisel on gains made by the ILGWU in the coat and suit industry — gains which, under Quebec law, are passed on partially to non-union segments of the industry.

Turn to ILG

It was the employer's failure to pass on the 7 percent wage increase won last September 15 by the union which finally prompted Better Built workers to seek ILGWU assistance.

"Within a weekend, 85 percent of workers in the shop had signed up and paid initiation fees," Liberman said. "When the employer began intimidating his people, we pointed out the court judgment which sent a lingerie employer to prison and suggested he respect the law."

Liberman credited the ILGWU organization department, headed by Si Bresner; active members of Local 112, and union Counsel J. J. Spector, Q.C., with the lightning success at Better Built.

The agreement has already been ratified by Better Built workers.

UNION LABEL FASHION NATIONAL COLLECTION BIG 'HIT' IN MONTREAL

Presentation of the bi-annual National Collection of Union Label Fashions in Montreal February 1 drew a record turnout of Canada's top fashion writers — and rave reviews, once more, in newspapers and movie newsreels, and on radio and television.

The spring and summer edition of the ILGWU show was the biggest in its two-year history and, for the first time, it was divided into morning and afternoon presentations, enabling fashion writers from Victoria, British Columbia to Sydney, Nova Scotia to see the most comprehensive collection ever.

Praises Show

Said Nona Damaske, fashion writer of the Victoria Daily Times and a recognized authority: "This is the best union label show to date. We've had a chance to see a total picture of Canadian fashion."

Newspapers devoted entire pages to the presentation, which was featured in the Toronto Telegram, the Montreal Star and the Montreal La Presse, among others. Three major TV programs carried live segments of the show, which was also covered in MGM newsreels seen in first-run theaters across Canada and by the CBC television national networks.

Vice Pres. Bernard Shane, addressing some 100 guests at a luncheon during the presentation, urged them to advise their readers from coast to coast to look for the ILGWU union label as a symbol of quality, sanitary manufacturing and decent labor standards.

Schneider Ratification



In Allentown, Pa., workers of Schneider Manufacturing hear Ike Gordon, manager of Allentown District, detail terms of new pact recently reached with firm. Workers enthusiastically ratified contract. Standing, from left, are Dora Bossi, secretary, and Al Huber, assistant manager of Allentown District.

Raises Cap N'East Packet At Allentown Schneider Co.

By the overwhelming vote of 112 to 9, workers at Schneider Manufacturing Co. in Allentown, Pa., ratified terms of a new contract bringing wage increases and "fringe" gains, reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the Northeast Department.

Included in the "package" of improvements are pay boosts of 5 cents an hour for piece workers, 10 cents an hour for time workers, and 7½ percent for pressers.

Also won were an additional 1½ percent paid holidays, an added ½ percent in employer's contributions to the health and welfare fund, and continuation of a Christmas benefit equal to a week's pay.

Negotiations were led by Allentown District Manager Ike Gordon, aided by Assistant Manager Al Huber and secretary Dora Bossi. Other members of the union's parley team were Rose Kober, Betty Jane Jodry, Esther

Morgan, Erma Wukich, Dorothy Dreisbach, Shirley Lendi and Clarence Hoffman.

The renewed pact will run until June 1965.

N.Y. Dress Issues Folder On Membership Benefits

The New York Dress Joint Board is now distributing a new six-page folder, "Your Health and Welfare Benefits," to familiarize members with their rights under the union's comprehensive medical care plan and other aspects of its health and welfare program.

Halt by N'East Ends Firings in Fall River

Five workers fired by Fall River Knitting Mills were quickly reinstated after a two-day stoppage by their fellow workers, reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, Northeast Department director.

The union has been conducting an organizing effort at Fall River Knitting for some time. The employer thought to coerce the workers through the firings, but did not bargain for the explosive situation that followed.

The union filed unfair labor practice charges with the National Labor Relations Board, but with the realization that this would result in long drawn-out legal proceedings, decided to take direct action also.

As a result of the stoppage and the charges, the employer agreed to reinstate the fired workers as well as to take no punitive action against any of the strikers. He further agreed not to interfere with organizing efforts, which are going on apace.

members gathered at union headquarters to see movies of the trip and hear from the travelers themselves who reported that one of the tour's highpoints was the personal visits they made into Israeli homes.

AFL-CIO in Supreme Court On Agency Shop Test Case

The whole problem of the "agency shop" as a means of eliminating "free loaders" without forcing them to join a union in order to hold their jobs is now before the Supreme Court.

The AFL-CIO, in briefs to the top court, has defended the

legality of the agency shop both in "right-to-work" as well as non-"right-to-work" states. It is receiving partial backing from the National Labor Relations Board, which is supporting the principle of the agency shop but has hedged on the kind of payments that can be demanded, the amounts and what they should be used for.

Both the AFL-CIO and NLRB briefs are in full accord on the point that there is nothing in Taft-Hartley that would bar the agency shop in non-"right-to-work" states despite a ruling by the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in Detroit that the agency shop need not be negotiated.

The case hinges on a ruling by the NLRB that General Motors was guilty of an unfair labor practice in refusing to negotiate with the United Automobile Workers on an agency shop clause. This clause called for payment by GM workers of union initiation fees and dues even though they do not have to join the union.

'Lesser' Security

The AFL-CIO, the UAW and the NLRB all argue that the "agency shop" is a "lesser" form of union security than the union shop and so cannot be barred by Taft-Hartley, which permits the union shop except in "right-to-work" states.

The AFL-CIO also has contended that the "agency shop" is legal even in "right-to-work" states on similar grounds. It held in a separate Florida case that while Section 14-b of Taft-Hartley authorizes states to forbid "compulsory membership" in a union, it does not authorize the states to bar "the mere obligation to pay non-discriminatory, non-excessive fees" for representation in bargaining, in arbitration of grievances and similar union activities.

Without arguing the Florida case in its brief on the GM-UAW case, the NLRB raises the question of the character of payments

made under an "agency shop" clause.

It makes a distinction between a "service fee" which would be strictly held to collective bargaining services, and the payment of full dues which might cover other activities such as political education or contributions to various social projects.

300 in Los Angeles Honor John Ulene On 60th Birthday

Close to 300 colleagues and friends of John Ulene overflowed the banquet hall of the Smith Bros. restaurant in Los Angeles last month to honor him on his 60th birthday.

Sponsor of the testimonial was the city's American Labor ORT organization, which simultaneously marked Ulene's 10th year as chairman of the group.

Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast ILGWU director, was master of ceremonies. Among the many who greeted the guest of honor were:

Ernest E. Debs, Los Angeles County Supervisor, who presented a plaqued scroll to Ulene on behalf of the county's Board of Supervisors; Harry Lang, well known Yiddish journalist; Harry Bloch, ACWA; Isidor Stensor, manager of the city's Cloak Joint Board; Samuel Milman, executive secretary of national Labor ORT; Max B. Wolf, assistant manager of the dress union; Calie Williams, joint board co-chairlady, and Sam Schwartz, organization director; philanthropist Mark Carter; Joel Litewka, Los Angeles ORT; Howard Ulene, son of the celebrant, who spoke in the name of the family.

The honored guest made a brief talk in response. Numerous messages were received from the Governor, Congressmen and many other civic, community and labor leaders throughout the country and from Canada.

New '91' Film Keyed to Newcomer

A UNION WHICH "TURNS OVER" NINE out of every twenty of its members every three years, as the ILGWU does, is faced with a serious problem in informing and educating its members as to the rights and benefits derived from union membership.

When its newer members are recent arrivals to our country and sometimes lack an adequate command of the English language, as has been the case with the ILGWU throughout its history, the problem is doubly difficult.

In an effort to meet this challenge, a new experiment in the imaginative use of movies is underway. "Our Union" is a striking, full-color documentary which aims at bringing home to the new member the role of the ILGWU in safeguarding and improving working conditions.

"OUR UNION" HAS NO CAST OF thousands. In the cast are members of New York Local 91, Children's Dressmakers. Among the locations at which the film was shot are the shop in which the members work (Youngland Co.), their local office, the streets of New York which the members walk to achieve their demands, Unity House,

in fact any location where the union makes its presence felt.

What does the unionist with a grievance do? As described in the film, the grievance is carried to the sewing department chair-lady, Gladys Miranda, who brings the matter to Ed Schneider, assistant to the manager of Local 91, and to Business Agent Jerry Rubin. At a top level conference with the employer, the matter is ironed out.

AT A LOCAL 91 MEETING, VICE PRES. Harry Greenberg, manager, welcomes the new members. He states the ILGWU's tenet that it makes no distinction as to race, religion or country of origin. Speaking in Spanish, Business Agent Iris Rine repeats this principle.

The ILGWU, of course, maintains a wide variety of services outside immediate considerations of wages and job conditions. Retirement benefits, vacation pay, health services, education, art classes, Unity House—all these receive a full description.

"Our Union" is a message to the newcomer. In an informative and enjoyable manner it says, "Here is what our union can do for you. Take advantage of it!"



It's not "Gone With the Wind" but it packs them in anyway. On the screen is "Our Union," the story of the ILGWU, starring ILGWUers from New York Local 91. In the audience, workers of Youngland shop, where much of film was "shot," watch themselves and their fellow workers in action.

Right Social Security Number Is More Important Than Name

IS YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT IN ORDER?

If not, the Social Security Administration advises that you stand to lose the important benefits to which you are entitled.

A spokesman for the administration reported that some 365,000 senior citizens, for example, are being sought so that they can collect millions of dollars due them.

These missing persons or their survivors are entitled to annual benefits that range from \$480 to \$1,500 a year and many have large lump sums in back payments due them.

ONE THING TO REMEMBER IS THAT A SOCIAL security number is even more important than a name if a claimant is to receive the proper amount of benefits.

A person's social security number provides the answer to what day and at what time he is to report for benefits when he becomes a claimant. But even more important, the same social security number provides the means to determine how much he or she is entitled to receive in benefits.

If a claimant named John Smith applies for unemployment insurance benefits, it would take half a day or more to go through an alphabetical file of the thousands of Smiths to find the right John. By using John Smith's social security number, his

wage records can be found in a matter of seconds.

IF WAGES FOR AN EMPLOYEE ARE REPORTED with no Social Security number or with one that is incorrect or one that is not his own, delays in receiving unemployment insurance benefits, often working a hardship on the claimant, may result at a future date.

To avoid these problems and reduce costs, both for the Unemployment Compensation Department and the employer, and inconvenience to the claimant, it is essential that workers and their employers use extreme care in reporting social security numbers correctly.

IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE WORKER to see that he is using his own card and that he writes his number properly on his employment application. Too often we rely on our memory. It is too important to our U.C. record and future social security benefits to take that risk.

Employers who report no social security numbers at all usually those who hire workers on a short-term basis. This is unfair to the worker since his eligibility for benefits might very well depend on that one period of earnings. It will eventually cause delay to the claimant, administrative problems to the department and inconvenience to the employer.



HITS AND MRS.

by JANE GOODSELL

Packing Turns Dream Trip Into Nightmare Experience

Some people can pack for a trip in a casual, matter-of-fact off-hand way. They don't get upset about it. They don't even think about it until the day of their departure, and then they refer to it as "throwing a few things into a suitcase."

Not me, though. I undertake packing with the lip-biting seriousness usually reserved for major surgery and income tax reports. I am besieged with feelings of doubt and uncertainty.



I start thinking about packing my suitcase weeks in advance. I lie awake nights, brooding about what to take. My head is in a swirl of confusion over luggage, clothes and the state of the weather. I have my clothes cleaned and my shoes shined much too soon, so I either have to refrain

from wearing them or else I have to do it all over again at the last minute.

I start to make lists, and end up wringing my hands. My luggage is an unmatched hodgepodge of old, new, borrowed and family hand-me-down pieces, and my wardrobe is an equally uncoordinated miscellany, requiring a dismaying number of shoes, hats and purses.

When the moment of truth arrives, and I must actually start putting things into suitcases, I moan in despair. All my clothes seem to be as billowy and hard to fold as parachutes, and everything seems to have enough sleeves to fit an octopus. I give up trying to avoid wrinkles, and simply wad everything into tight rolls and tuck in a traveling iron.

Packing for 'Emergencies'

Like all unseasoned travelers, I prepare for a few days in a nearby metropolis as though I were heading for a year in the Antarctic. I feel that I must be prepared for any emergency, including floods, snowstorms and white-tie dinners.

I equip myself, too, with a vast number of beauty aids and medicinal remedies that I never use at home. My luggage problems are complicated by cuticle oil, bubblebath, tweezers, suntan lotion, a hot water bottle, pain killers, sleeping pills and heat pads.

On the theory that I will not only have a great deal of spare time for reading but that my I.Q. will rise sharply in a different locale, I tuck in a couple of books that I've always meant to read — "The Complete Works of Goethe" and "Crime and Punishment."

I can barely be restrained from packing my bedlamp which, as it turns out, would have been considerably more useful than the fur-lined parka I insisted on bringing.

See Higher Minimum Boon to Employment

The old, old Chamber of Commerce cry that minimum wages destroy jobs once more has been refuted by the facts.

The Labor Department, in a report to Congress on the impact of the 1961 increase in the minimum wage, says that the boost not only did not have a harmful effect upon the nationwide level of employment in the industries concerned, but actually employment in those industries has risen.

In 1961 the minimum wage for 23,000,000 workers was increased from \$1 an hour to \$1.15. An additional 8,600,000 workers, principally in the retail and construction industries, were brought under the minimum wage system at a minimum rate of \$1 an hour. As a result, more than 2,000,000 low-paid workers received wage increases which added up to more than half a billion dollars a year.

"The effects of these increases have been carefully watched by the Department of Labor," Secretary W. Willard Wirtz told Congress. "Two clear conclusions emerge from the studies so far made. First, the 1961 minimum wage increase had no discernible effects on average wages in the economy generally. There is no indication that these increases produced any general upward pressure on the wage structure."

"Second, the 1961 minimum wage increases had no discernible effect on the nationwide level of employment in the industries affected. On an overall basis employment has risen in these industries since the 1961 amendments took effect."

The study pointed out, for ex-

ample, that about one-fourth of the factory workers in the non-metropolitan South received wage increases to bring their earnings up to the \$1.15 level, yet factory employment increased by 14 percent during the period involved. "On balance," the Labor Department report said, "the data lead to the conclusion that the changes in the law which became effective on September 3, 1961, brought substantial benefits to low-paid workers in many areas of the country, and that the increases in their incomes and purchasing power had beneficial effects in the communities in which they work."

N'East Talks for 500 At Pa. Bobbie Brooks

A committee of 15, including Sol C. Chaikin, assistant director of Northeast Department and Louis E. Rona, manager of the Shamokin District, met with management of Lockhaven Garment and Sylvania Manufacturing, factories of Bobbie Brooks, following settlement of the national agreement. The major items pertaining to the supplementary agreements covering some 500 workers at the two plants were taken up. Much progress was made and final settlement is expected at the next scheduled session.

CUTTERS COLUMN

Vow All-Out Backing to Dress In Rate Settlement Campaign

Vice Pres. Moe Falikman, manager of Local 10, has vowed that the cutters will give full support to the New York Dress Joint Board and the Dressmakers' Joint Council in their current drive to compel a number of recalcitrant jobbers to settle piece rates on all garments manufactured in their contracting shops.

A number of firms with contractor shops in Pennsylvania have been offering stubborn resistance to the union's drive, which has been given impetus by a recent decision of Impartial Chairman Harry Uviller. He held that the dress jobbers are obligated to settle all garments produced in contractor shops under the procedure set forth in the agreement and that workers may refuse to work on dresses that have not been settled.

A great deal of the cutting of garments for such firms is done in New York with the cut work shipped to Pennsylvania shops where they are sewn into finished garments. Asked what form Local 10's backing of the Dressmakers' Union would take, Falikman stated this would be dependent on the circumstances in each instance where a stoppage may be called.

He added that while cutters, as such, are not affected by piece rate settlements since they are week workers, they have a vital interest in upholding compliance with, and respect for agreements aside from their strong sense of solidarity with the workers in the other crafts.

Cutter Retirements

During 1962, a total of 121 members of Local 10 were retired by industry funds covering nine trades in which they are employed. They include 44 in the coat and suit branch; 52 in the dress division; and 25 in miscellaneous trades.

An additional 45 members have been retired since January 1, 1963.

From the inception of the retirement benefit in 1946 to the end of 1962 a total of 1,403 members were retired, of whom 920 were on the rolls at the end of the period.

Aside from the monthly pension of \$50 in the dress and miscellaneous trades and \$65 in the coat trade, each retiree receives a \$500 lump sum payment from the old age fund of Local 10.

LOCAL 10
MEMBERS

REGULAR
MEETING

Monday, February 25

Right After Work

MANHATTAN CENTER
34th Street and 8th Avenue

The total for the 121 retirees in 1962 was \$60,500. The local's old age fund is financed by an annual assessment paid by members of the organization.

During 1962 a total of 110 members died, of whom 56 were retirees.

Family Health Coverage

Cutters in the miscellaneous trades who desire to cover their dependents (wife and children under age 19) or to change their dependent's plan of coverage for Blue Cross hospitalization and Blue Shield medical service may do so at the office of Local 10 between March 11 and April 4.

Representatives of the health organizations will be on hand to assist members Mondays through Thursdays during this period from 4:30 P.M. to 6 P.M.

There are only two such "re-openings each year."

Enrolling Hits Peak As Classrooms Lag

The nation's public schools were short more than 121,000 classrooms to accommodate a record enrollment last fall, the U.S. Office of Education has reported after a nationwide survey.

Nearly 3.4 million students, the survey showed, began the 1962-63 school year in "overcrowded classrooms, makeshift quarters," or in "obsolete and unsatisfactory facilities."

Boston Hit Paraders



In addition to label boosting activities, the above choral group composed of members of the Northern New England District Council provides added pleasure by singing before groups at hospitals, civic and charitable affairs, and at ILG functions in and about Boston, Massachusetts area.

Snyder Dead; Retired '32' Head '105' Dance Mar. 2; New Booklet Out

Abraham Snyder, 77, manager of Local 32, New York, Corset and Brassiere Workers from its founding in 1933 until his retirement in 1959, died Thursday, February 7, of a heart ailment.

Before his retirement, Snyder had been actively engaged in the labor movement for 54 years. In 1933, he helped found Local 32 and became its first manager.



At its founding, the organization had barely 400 members and \$600 borrowed from the ILGWU. In 1959, Local 32 had over 6,500 members and more than \$3 million in its various funds.

Snyder is survived by two sons,

Sidney and Paul, and a daughter, Mrs. Irving Mannes.

Foe of Oppression

While still a youngster in Czarist Russia, Snyder learned two things: the tailor's trade and a hatred for oppression. Upon his arrival in America in 1904 he became a cloakmaker in Philadelphia, carrying his own machine on his shoulders.

For the next two decades his life was a series of campaigns in behalf of garment workers and often other workers. When in 1909, the street car workers of Philadelphia struck, Snyder was among those who managed a sympathy walkout by the cloakmakers. Several months later, when the waistmakers struck, Snyder and his fellow cloakmakers drew no jurisdictional lines and once again were on the picket lines. Then, for 26 weeks of the cloak walkout in 1913, Snyder served as chairman of the law committee.

In the following years, Snyder served on ILGWU assignments in Boston, Cincinnati, Baltimore and in New Jersey and New England states. In 1922 he became manager of Local 62, the post he held until he became the first manager of Local 32.

Wishengrad Dies; Wrote ILG Film

Word came of the passing of Morton Wishengrad as this issue of Justice went to press. New York ILGWU garment workers whose membership extends back to the beginning of the Forties will remember him as the soft-spoken, gentle educational director first of Children's Dressmakers Local 91 and then, until 1943, as the educational director of Dressmakers' Local 22.

Though Mort spoke with muted voice, his dedication was strong as steel, his energy seemingly boundless and the poetry in his heart always stirring. He capped his contributions to the ILGWU by writing the script for "With These Hands," and few who heard him address the Golden Jubilee Convention of 1950, for which this movie was made, will ever forget the moving tribute he paid to the union from which he drew personal and professional inspiration.

He never really left the labor movement, for in the years since 1943, Wishengrad poured forth radio and television plays in which he continued to be deeply concerned with dilemmas of the human spirit as manifested either year.

In the struggle of workers to improve their lot of the visions of religious leaders seeking the meaning of human sacrifice and struggle.

During the war he wrote radio plays beamed to Europe dealing with the story of American labor. Then he turned out a long series for "The Eternal Light," working with the Jewish Theological Seminary, and only recently, at the end of 1962, wrote a television play based on the life of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, which has already been scheduled for radio rebroadcast on March 3 on a program sponsored by the George Meany Foundation.

In all of his plays, including "The Rope Dancers," which scored on Broadway, Wishengrad extolled human courage and compassion. He found both of these best exemplified in the lives of religious and labor leaders.

The annual work force increased by 5 million from 1953 to 1962 but less than 10 percent of the expansion occurred among full-time workers employed all

New York Local 105 will hold its annual entertainment and dance, a major feature of its education and recreation program, in the Promenade Ballroom of Manhattan Center on Saturday evening, March 2, Manager Martin L. Cohen has announced.

He said that other events now being planned include a trip to Hyde Park, where members will place a wreath on the grave of Eleanor Roosevelt. "We'd like to keep alive in the consciousness of our members what this great woman meant to our nation and to us," he said.

As part of its continuing information program, Local 105 has just issued, in English and Spanish, the ninth edition of its booklet, "Know Your Union," a question and answer explanation of rights and benefits.

The local has also published, in English and Spanish, a folder, "6 Rules to Help You Get More Out of Your Union Membership," which stresses the importance of keeping informed about union affairs, participating in union activities, applying for health and welfare benefits, filing complaints when the agreement is violated, and making use of union counseling and other services.

"Your union's ability to do a good job for you depends on the kind of help you give your union," Cohen says in a brief comment. "The way to begin is by learning about your rights and benefits. If there is something you want to know, ask. If something seems wrong, complain. And remember that your participation in union affairs is always welcome."

Name Bookbinder to Head Eleanor Roosevelt Group

Hyman H. Bookbinder, special assistant to U.S. Commerce Secretary Luther H. Hodges since April 1961, is taking a leave of absence to become director of the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation.

The foundation is being organized by a committee of citizens appointed by President Kennedy at a White House meeting last December. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky and UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther represent labor on the 22-member committee. Adlai Stevenson, U.S. ambassador to the UN, is chairman.

The foundation will work to support those programs to which Mrs. Roosevelt had been dedicated—the UN, human rights, social development and public health.

Still Anxious to Serve



Retired ILGWU officers in New York City have formed their own club at which they not only talk over the old times but also discuss ways of continuing service to the cause in which they worked for many years before retirement. Pres. David Dubinsky attended their installation meeting on February 7 and agreed that there were many ways—through Liberal Party, Golden Ring and other channels—in which, despite their years, they could put their experience to good use.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

EDITORIAL PAGE



SURPLUS PEOPLE

MAYBE THE TROUBLE IS that there are too many people.

Isn't that what some people are really saying even if they don't realize it?

Take certain doctors, for instance. Aren't the ones who claim there is enough reasonably priced medical care around for our senior citizens—when there really isn't—simply saying that there are too many old people?

Or take those who are reluctant to spend money (federal or not) for more schools. Aren't they really saying there are enough schools but too many pupils?

If you're against more libraries, aren't you saying there are too many readers? Against more hospitals, too many sick? Against more housing, too many families? Against a Youth Employment Opportunities Act, too many teen-agers?

In other words, isn't it true that wherever we holler "enough!" when it comes to meeting a social or national need aren't we also saying that those for whom there is nothing forthcoming are too many?

MAYBE THE TROUBLE IS that there are too many workers.

For more than a year now, the level of unemployed workers has not been reduced. Every week, 20,000 additional workers come into the market to compete for jobs.

This is bad enough, and the obvious need is to train the newcomers for potentially new jobs and to retrain the oldtimers, whose skills have suddenly been discarded, to acquire new usefulness. Without training and retraining programs we are saying that there are too many unplaced and displaced workers and what the heck.

But the problem is further complicated by the fact that meanwhile mechanization and automation march on, reducing the total number of jobs at the very time when the total number of workers continues to increase. If we have had too many workers until now we seem destined to have far too many in the near future.

That is, if we are convinced that there are enough jobs in this country. If we are not so convinced (how can we be in the face of the steady volume of unemployed?) the cure must be sought for in the form of more jobs.

PROPOSED TAX CUTS reflect the widespread belief that more jobs depend on increased employment arising from greater demand for goods and services stimulated by more money in pay envelopes of the mass of the nation's consumers—which is its workers. Good; a tax cut will help, especially if accompanied by changes in the tax law that will plug loopholes and give the small wage earner the bigger break.

But at any given moment, there is a fixed number of workers in this nation and a fixed volume of labor needed to produce the goods and services being demanded. And while a tax break helps, it is wages that a man must have for himself and his family. The dilemma we face is how to find more jobs, more wages as the number of workers increases and the volume of human labor needed decreases.

We cannot even begin to solve this problem so long as the facts about costs and profits lie outside the considerations of collective bargaining, while business insists that the impact of automation lies outside of its concern. A shorter work week is inflationary only because the worker's cost of living is public information, while the corporate costs of production and rates of profit are secret. We seem ready to cut national revenue in the hope of stimulating business—but there is silence when it comes to the relationship of production, costs, wages, profits, and unemployment.

Maybe the trouble is that there are too many union people beginning to wonder.

Will Wishing Make It So?

By

WILLIAM C. FOSTER

Excerpts from recent address by the Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency at the University of Michigan.

It frequently seems that the Soviet Union expects us to believe, in the words of one of our popular songs, that "wishing will make it so." It has become a standard feature of the Soviet approach to any given issue to argue that it is unthinkable that any party to an arms control and disarmament agreement would violate its obligations. In the first place, says the Soviet Union, no country would do so. In the second place, say the Soviets, if a country did so, it would incur the overwhelming opprobrium of world opinion. The Soviet Union seems little disturbed by the inconsistency of its arguments.

Unfortunately, in the field of arms control and disarmament as in the field

willing to take a reasonable, and not an excessive, measure of the risk in the interests of increased security. The same basic problems confront us in the field of disarmament, where substantially more complex interrelationships must be taken into account.

THE United States has the objective of halting the arms race, and then effecting steady reductions of existing arms. The initial reduction would be substantial and would diminish the risk that war might occur.

This risk could be further reduced by measures designed to safeguard the disarmament process from disruption by war through accident, miscalculation, failure of communications, or surprise attack.



of nuclear strategy, we cannot avoid "thinking about the unthinkable." Few countries have demonstrated such sensitivity to world opinion as to forego actions which they may regard as vital to their own security.

THE Soviet Union broke the last moratorium with a series of nuclear tests that brought the megatons it has exploded to a total exceeding that of all tests by all other countries. We are objective enough to know that history might not repeat itself, but I think it will be understood if we desire more assurance than that of a New Year's resolution.

We have had over four hundred meetings with the Soviet Union in search of a nuclear test ban agreement. If persistence and stamina are what it takes, we shall continue negotiating until the Soviet Union reaches the political decision to bring an effective end to nuclear testing.

In the field of nuclear testing we are

THESE are, in effect, the principal elements from which it might be possible to construct a system of checks and balances leading to disarmament in a peaceful world. It is clearly misleading to identify verification as the sole element of such a system. What we are concerned with is developing an approach which would bring each of the elements into a proper relationship with the other.

I would not maintain that our initial proposals are perfect. However, they are proposals we could live with, and we believe the Soviet Union could live with them, too.

WE recognize that it will be a difficult and lengthy process to resolve the difficulties we face. We accept the fact that the countries concerned may not measure the risks involved in the same way. The elements of a system of checks and balances proposed by one country may be viewed by another as entailing risk to its own interests. But our purpose is that of finding a practical alternative to the continuation of the arms race.

For our part we have already given meaning to this conviction. The United States has created the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency—the only such agency in world history—to devote full time to the central problem, and all related problems of arms control and disarmament.

CONSERVING OUR HUMAN RESOURCES

By ANTHONY J. CELEBREZZE

Excerpts from address last month by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare before the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs

IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD, OURS IS a unique experiment in democracy. We have survived the bitter tests of civil strife, economic hardship and world conflict. Our people have prospered. Our national stature has grown.

But the time of testing is not yet over. We must continue to demonstrate that a free society is a viable society in which the rights of man are guaranteed, in which the common good is sought by common consent, in which civilization can grow and prosper.

DETERRENTS TO PROGRESS IN OUR LAND are no different from those in any other. Disease

and poverty, ignorance and idleness all bear the same form and wear the same face. We are pledged to overcome them. Not all of them today or tomorrow, or even perhaps in this generation—but we have made a fresh start.

Our social security system provides basic economic independence for retired or disabled workers, their widows and surviving children.

Our proposal to extend this insurance system to meet the basic health needs of the aged bears no relation to socialized medicine.

IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION, WE ARE facing a national crisis of alarming proportions. The growth of our economy is stunted by one million dropouts each year and hundreds of thousands of men and women whose skills are

becoming obsolete in to-day's developed industrial society.

Every phase of our educational program has this objective: To prevent the tragic waste of stunted intellectual development in individual human lives and to assure that the nation has the skills and manpower it will need for the long haul in the years to come.

In the field of health, our efforts will be expanded to include national programs to prevent the appalling waste of human lives resulting from mental retardation and from drug addiction.

These are our major objectives in health, education and welfare. They are all aimed at guarding and conserving our human resources, protecting the health and well-being of the individual citizens of this nation and promoting its general welfare.